# Fair Play.

ublished Every Saturday. ENEVIEVE. - - MISSOURI.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD. ch, and the world laughs with you, sep, and you weep alone: this brave old earth must borrow as troubles enough of its own.

and the hills will answer, hi it is lost on the air: echoes bound to a joyful sound, t sheink from voicing care. ce, and meg will seek you; ye, and they turn and go; want tull measure of all your ple they do not want your woe, ad and your friends are many, and and you lose them all— are none to decline your nectar, alone you must drink life's gall.

and your halls are crowded; and the world coes by: ed and give and it helps you live, no man can help y u die. is room in the buils of pleasure a long and lordly train: to by one we must all file on ne by one we must all pain.

—Kitty Munros.

## NTS AS INSECT DESTROYERS.

They Help the Farmer to Get Rid ructive Parasites Some Stories What They Have Done and May Do

irmers or gardeners, in their coneir aid, as they should, other inand birds, the natural enemies of are looked upon as enemies, alges of other insects. The ants, algh generally regarded as an unmitd nuisance, have been found, by ful observation, to be usefut in sev-The canker-worms, which a most destructive pest to orchards me sections, are sometimes de yed in large numbers by them. The in the number for August 1, 1882, egard to what be himself observed. "It is new to us that anis are t destroyers of canker-worms, and ably other worms and insects of smaller varieties. We watched great interest the work of a large ony of black ants which attacked the er-worms on an elm tree in grounds a few weeks ago, and delighted with the natureresults of their labors. Two proons of the ants were moving on trank of the tree, one going up bging with him a canker worm, ich he held fast in his mandibies, sping the worm firmly in the center the body. Although the prey was rly the size of the destroyer, the eky little ant ran down the tree in a ly way, deposited its booty in its t in the ground, and instantly reed for further slaughter. There e at one time as many as forty comdown the tree, each bringing along victim, and doing the work with apent case. Extending our observaas, we noticed that the ants ran up trunk and out on the limbs, and

r orchards which these ants were g in an hour." ANGE THEES PROTRETED BY ANTS. ts are said to destroy many of the active insects which infest the ge tree. In 1882 very few of the re groves near Jackson, Fla., bore fruit, on account of the ravages sects. One planter, however, had we which bore a large crop, and uttributed his success to the use of as insect destroyers, having in-ed them to frequent his trees by nging the trees with a strong solu-of strup and water. The solution I leaving a saccharine substance ring to the leaves, twigs and ches of the trees, in seeking after the the ants killed the insects which ted the trees and destroyed the

n thence on to the leaves of the tree,

, seizing him with a strong grip at

out the center of the body, turned

but with the squirming worm and re

red his steps. The worm was dead

the time the ant reached the ground.

his move of the ants is common they

ere the filthy worm was at work

om in the bud or the young fruit r it had set. IT WORMS DESTRROYED BY ANTS. ats have been known to destroy U. Jones, of Taunton, Mass., in wrote to the Boston Journal of mistry as follows: "During the last weeks of July I was cursed with the sion of the 'army worm,' and a ter d recovered from my first chagrin he prospect I began to enjoy the anbetween the ants and the ms. If the ant attacking the worm the large black ant, but one usualin the contest. The ant aly took the worm by the nape of e worm. The bite of the ant did truggle sometimes lasted for tifteen utes, always resulting in a victory the ant. If the attack was made by all red ant two usually took the One would make the attack, but

seem very fond. The auts greedily in the least annoyed by the ants, in: and, on the other hand, the ants, high unsparing of other insects which causes him to look round toward ther than themselves, upon which those from whom it proceeds.—Black-trequently prey, treat the plant wood's Magazine. est gentleness, caressthem with their antenne, and apently inviting them to give out the latest freak of nature in Nebraska by patting their sides. Nor are on the back of its head was a tume ssed. A single louse has been own to give it drop by drop successy to a number of ants that were ting anxiously to receive it." These have been called the ants cows. ants in visiting the trees infested these lice inflict no injury upon trees, and probably destroy many

ANYS IN ORCHANDS DESIRABLE

ous to the trees or their fruit.

whenever found. Orchardists in Italy and Germany, however, regard the antiand Germany, however, regard the anta as very beneficial, and encourage their presence. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Saturday Eccuring Tost of November 20, 1880, says: "Many of the leading orchard proprietors in Northern Italy and Southern Germany are cultivators of the common black ant, which insect they hold in high esteem as the fruit-grower's best friend. They establish ant hills in their orchards, and leave the police service of their fruit trees entirely to their tiny colonists, which pass all their time in climbing up the stems of the fruit trees, cleansing the boughs and leaves of malefactors, matured as well as embryotic, and descending laden with spoils to the ground, where they con-fortably consume or prudently store away their booty. They never meddle with sound fruit, but only invade such apples, pears and plums as have already een penetrated by the canker, which they remorselessly pursue to its fastnesses within the very heart of the fruit. Nowhere are apple and pear trees so free from blight and destructive insects as in the immediate neighborhood of a large ant hill five or six years

USE OF ANTS IN CHINA. Ants have been used in China for many years to protect orange trees and other fruit trees from the depredations of insects. Dr. C. T. Macgowan, in a communication to Prof. C. V. Riley, with insects, have not as yet called gives a curious account of the use of auts in the vicinity of Hong Kong. In many parts of the Province of Canton t hordes. Too generally all in- the orange trees are injured by certain worms, and, to rid themselves of these igh it is well known that many pests, the inhabitants import ants from the of insects are very beneficial in the neighboring hills. Two species of ecting fruits and grains from the ants, the red and yellow, when build their nests suspended from the branches of trees are collected and sold to the owners of orange trees. The trees are colonized by placing the arts on their upper branches; bamboo rods are stretched between the different trees, so as to give the ants easy access to the whole orchard. This remedy, it is said, or of the Boston Journal of Chemis- has been in constant use since 1610, and probably for a much earlier period. ANTS MAY BE MADE USEFUL.

In view of the facts adduced, it would seem that ants are worthy of considerate attention at the hands of fruit growers. It seems probable that they may be made valuable servants in aiding the orchardist in protecting his trees and fruit from several very in urious insects. Those owning orchards in districts ravaged by the canker worms certainly should try the ant as an aid in protecting their trees against that troublesome pest. Possibly the ants could be made of service in protecting the apple crop from the larvæ of the codling moth The larve are hatched at the blow end soon after the setting of the fruit, and the young worm could easily be destroyed at that time before they enter the fruit. Showering the trees with saccharine solutions, as was practiced by a Flor da orange grower, would attract the ants to the trees, and, if they were disposed to destroy the larve, might secure the protection of the trees Experiments in this direction are worthy a trial. More attention should be paid by every farmer to the study of the habits of insects, in order to learn what use may be made of those which are useful, and how best to de-troy the injurious ones. - N. Y. Syn.

#### Military Berlin. One certainly sees more soldiers

st prove valuable friends to farmers London and Par's, but one does not fruit-raisers, and should be prosee many of them, and they form alof in every way possible. We do see many of them, and they form alple one meets when walking about soldiers do not play at sold ering here as French schoolboys have done latterly. Fighting is considered by the Germans a business, or a trade, or an art as you may like to call it - which is to be earned very seriously, and which keeps the young men, who are noens volens de voted toit, during almost the wholeday in their quarters or on the parade ground. As to the officers, they are nearly as much taken up by their work as the most hard-working official, mercantile clerk. or artisan. The Lieutenant of the guards, who has nothing to do but to show hi fine uniform in the streets, exists only in the imagination of people who have never seen him. That aristocratic young gentleman generally begins his work at six o'clock in the morning in summer and eight o'clock in winter and is tired out when at five or six o'clock in the evening he has at last got through it. It is not be, certainly, the crowds the streets of Berlin. He numbers of the army worms. Dr. has other things to do than to walk about even when he happens to be on leave. There is, however, something military to be seen in the streets of Berlin at nearly every hour of the day, which may have struck the Parisian newspaper writer, though it does not belong exclusively to Berlin, but to all the larger German towns where soldiers are garrisoned. Every now and then, especially about noon, you will meet small detachments of soldiers-four, six, perhaps ten or twenty men - march neck, and the struggle then was be-en the strength of the ant and that members of the Imperial family, the seem to kill the worm at once, but residences of commanding officers and certain public buildings such as the Ministry of War, the staff's office, the arsenal, etc. These soldiers, preceeded by a sergeant, walk in the middle of the street with long, regular, quiet steps, almost leisurly. Suddenly a sharp ld soon require assistance. Some-es the ant would go away to seek word of command is heard. An officer s the ant would go away to a construct or an Imperial carriage is in signs. The worm, and thus the worm would men all at once seem to have been struck by a galvanic battery, and from that instant to move under some strange nts sustain a somewhat peculiar re- and irresistible influence. With a kind on to plant lice. Wherever the of spasmodic jerk straighten them mon aphis is seen on the leaves of selves up to their full height, their heads bs, vines or trees, there the ants and shoulders are thrown back, their eves be found. The aphides, or lice, are fixed on one and the same point the a sweetish fluid, of which the the passing officer; the rifle is held in a firm grasp by the powerful hand, and our this fuid, and never injure the the feet violently thrown forward as by Dr. Harris says: "The lice do not machinery, produce, as they tread the hard pavement at short, regular inlive on the best possible terms with tervals a loud and yet muffled sound familiar to the native of Berlin, and

-A child with two brains is the lice inattentive to these solicita-eleven and a half inches in circumfer-es, when in a state to gratify the s, for whose sake they not only seek ligament six inches love. A post horten the periods of the discharge, mortem examination the suped with an active brain, scalp, et and lacking only the face development Through the ligament between the two heads was an artery, entering the real head through a small aperture near the first vertebra .- Chicago Tribune.

- May the young couple enjoy all the happiness and escape all the miser-ies of matrimony," is the way a West-ern ed for ends up a marriage notice. ANYS IN ORCHARDS DESIRABLE. ern ed for ends up a marriage notice, memorial stones thus far contributed to under the boilers, thus furnishing heat, one of our fruit-growers regard the last copy of the washington Monument is one from and askes valuable for fertilizing pur-

#### A Story of a Tree-Frog.

One sultry night, in Indiana, I sat busily writing upstairs close to an open window. My lamp, placed upon my desk, attracted countless numbers of the insect world that come out to see their friends only after dark; there was a constant buzz around the lamp, and many a scorched victim, falling on back vainly kicked its little legs in the

Suddenly a clear low whistle sounded from the window-a whistle somewhat like the sound made when a boy blows into the orifice of a trunk-key. Startled for a moment, I turned my chair and beheld on the window-sill a little tree-frog gravely looking at me. His skin-of an exquisite pale apple-green color-shone in the lamp light. earful that I might frighten him away. I sat motionless in the chair, watching him intently. Presently he gave another little whistle, as clear and sharp as a bird-note. He was evidently maxing up his mind that I was to be trusted (a confidence not mi-placed), and soon he gave an easy spring and was on the desk before me. I hardly dared to breathe, lest he should be alarmel. minutes; and then hopped under the lamp, he began a slau, hter of the insect creation, such as I had never before witnessed. He captured in a flash any careless fly or moth that came near him. declining to touch the dead ones that

had cremated themselves.

After half an hour's enjoyment of this kind, my apple green friend hopped rather lazily across the desk, repeat d the whistle with which he had entered -as if to say good night-and went out into the dark. I proceeded with my work and soon forgot my visitor. But judge my surprise when on the next night he again appeared, again signaled his coming with his musical cry, and again took up his position under my lamp.

For nearly three weeks did my small friend visit my room nightly, and he and I became great friends. House flies were his special delicacy. Stealthily crawling up the painted wall, clinging to the smooth surface with th little disks, or suckers, on his feet, he would draw close up to his body first one leg and then the other, and when within proper distance he would dart forward and, snatching the fly, would swing head downward, his hind feet firmly glued to the wall! Then, attaching his forefeet, he would move on in quest of another.

He never missed his aim, and would quietly and calmly zigzag up and down the side wall after every fly he saw there. He became quite accus tomed to me, and would hop on my hand, and sit there looking at me with a grave composure ludierous to be hold. - T. Lancey in St. Nicholas.

#### London "Uncles."

There are in London close upon three

thousand pawn shops, and the fact that all of these do a thriving trade from nine o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening tells the tale of the treme poverty of a large section of the population of this great city with no uncertain voice. I have recently visited a number of pawn-shops of all kinds, from the palatial establishment of the Messrs. Attenborough, at the corner of Fleet street and Chancery lane, to a grimy, dark, Ettle hutch of a place in the purlieus of Shoreditch. From the result of my inquiries of the Lendon the streets of Berlin than in those of pawnbrokers it is safe to assume that on an average at least one hundred pledges are taken in daily at every one of these establishments. This estimate is, no coubt, below the actual facis, a worms will do the work in a week Berlin. And that is easy to explain; at several large establishments I was informed that on a busy day from one thousand to fifteen hundred customers are often accommodated. However, basing my calculations on the above o timate, it seemed startling to find that six hundred thousand people are compelled to obtain small or large advance every day on dress, jewelry and house hold goods. The amount of capital embarked in this busines in London enormous. The Messrs, Attenborough, who have half a dozen shops in different parts of the city, have at least £500,000 embarked in their business. They are immensely wealthy, and the present generation are all men of large wealth, landed estates, and two of them a: also members of the liberal professions These gentlemen, with the exception of two members of the family, do not take any active part in the business. The Attenboroughs will lend money on anything. The family diamonds of half the peerage have been at one time or another in their keeping. They will not refuse to advance money on a carriage and a pair of horses, but the borrower will have to pay for the keep of the animals and the storage of the vehicle until he redeems the pledge. The firm I speak of, however, do nine-tenths of their business in jewelry, and if they know the parties seeking the advance to be respectable and trustworthy they will lend within a very little of the actual value of the articles offered. The interest the pawnbrokers here are allowed by law to charge is twenty per cent., and they always take care in lend more than the article will fetch if it comes to be soid by auction. More ver a large proportion of the article awned are redeemed within a few lays, and as no matter how short a time the loan is made for, a month's interest is charged, it is evident that the business of a pawnbroker is an uncommonly profitable one. - Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

# Queen Victoria's Fortune.

Her Majesty possesses an immense fortune. The estate of Osborne is at least five times as valuable as it was when it was purchased by the Queen and Prince Albert about forty years ago. The Balmoral property of her Majesty now extends over 30,000 acres. Claremont was granted to the Queen for life in 1866, with reversion to the country; and her Majesty purchased the property outright three years ago for 478 Own. Probably its market value is not much under £150,000. The Queen also possesses some property at Coburg, and the Princess Hohenlohe left her the Villa Hohenlohe, at Baden, one of the best residences in the place. With regard to personal property, Mr. Nield left the Queen over £500,000, and the property left by the Prince Consort is cheved to have amounted to nearly £600,000; but the provisions of his will have been kept a strict secret, and the document has never been "proved." The Queen must also have saved a vast sum out of her income, which has always been very well managed. Since the death of the Prince Consort the general administration of the "Queen's prirate affairs has been confided to Lord Sydney, who is a consummate man of

business .- London Truth. -Among the nearly one hundred pains to destroy the ant hills wife.—Philadelphia Call.

#### The Repression of Weeds.

There is an old and trite saving to the effect that those who would free themselves from any burden must themselves do the work. There is, also, an old fable extant of a man who, calling on the gods for help to extricate his eart from a mud hole, was advised to put his own shoulder to the wheel. Perhaps there is no other class of persons to whom these examples apply more closely and pertinently than farmers, for they certainly bear heavy burdens grievous to be forme in the shape of weeds and predaceous insects, of which they complain with justified bitterness and yet do not move a tinger to help themselves. Just now, as one passes along the roads and sees the luxuriant crops of wild carrots, rag-weed and thistles fast ripening their Carthage. In front, on the low land seeds, both on the roadsides and in the which separates the lake from the bay, fields, and the low meadows and cornfields filling up with smartweed, beg-gar's ticks, and a hundred various linds whose names would not be recognized, he can not full to remark the earelessness and the reckless unwisdom of the farmers who permit their crops to be lessened and their time wasted by He looke I at me carefully for a few the overwhelming growth of these minutes; and then hopped under the most pest ferous weeds, which, year after year, ripen and shed their seeds, to stock the ground for a century to come.

Few farmers take pains to learn what weeds cost them, both in loss of time and in loss of crop. We have studied this subject to some extent dur ing the past few years by care ully keeping plots of ground in various successive crops for several years, and noting the expense of thorough weeding in excess of the usual cultivation in the rows and the difference between the crops on either plot, and as well one plot kept without any crop, but left to the weeds wholly, these, however, being killed by cultivation when only bull grown, so that the persistence of the plants from the stock of seed in the ground could be noted. The results are curious. The difference of yield of corn, carrots, potatoes and beets, grown with and without hand weeding. nearly one half more in favor of the hand-weeded and heed; but the extra twelve, fourteen, eight seven thousand cost of the weeding is more than the value of the extra crop gained. On the plot left fallow but kept cultivated the result depends very much upon the season, as in very dry weather the growth is very light, while in a wet season, as the present, the growth of weeds after seven years constant weeding is more abundant than at first, and yet no weed has ever been permitted to ripen a seed or ever bloom. During these seven years the persistence of the weeds is remarkable. The first weeds which appear are chickweed, wild radish, mustard and the common lamb's garter; the next are purslane, cran-grass branching off from it. The streets were (Fanicum sungianale), chiefly, with filled with Arabs, Moors, Jews, etc., of smartweed: then come ragweed, and a all shades of color. About the coffee grass known as Eragrostis pilosa, re ognized by its lead-colored spikelets, is Tunisian soldiers, while the background grass known as Era prostis pilosa, re-og-nized by its lead-colored spikelets, is the last of all. There are several others, as wild carrot, beggar's ticks and the common spreading annual grasses which are so abundant everywhere, not to forget the ever present white clover. In a wet season a new growth of these weeds spring up within a few days after the ground has been plowed and raked free from all the former growth, and after seven years there is no apparent diminution in the supply. On the roadside, where wild carrois and ragweed are abundant, the early mowings of these weeds do not diminish the stock, which is more or iess abundant as the season is favorable or otherwise.

It seems as though the old proverb, bue vear's see weeding," hardly goes far enough, but then how many years' seeding, year

after year, have there been? In the struggle for existence farmers re meeting with excessive competition. Just now it is a question whether or not the American farmer, with all his advantages, can compete with the wretched, half-barbarous East Indian ryot or will be forced to go to the wall efore his competitor, who goes almost naked and lives upon rice and pulse. and whose wife and children and himself, too, are slaves in all but name, and who can, therefore, grow wheat for twenty cents a bushel. Were it not that, while we have railroads and every civilized aid, the East Indian bas none of these, our wheat would sell in the world's markets for fifty or sixty cents bushel, because of the excessive competition: and the American farmer darve; but he would avoid that, no doubt, by turning his attention to the removal of all his burdens, of which weeds are the chief, adding to his labor and reducing his crops. When India is provided with railroads and its wheat and corn fix the price of these products here, the American farmer will have to find a way to get rid of his abundant and costly weeds, and it might be well to begin learning how to do it soon .-Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.

### Sorghum.

The amount of crystallizable sugar in the juice of mature sorghum varies between fourteen and sixteen per cent. there are also present about one or two per cent. of uncrystallizable sugar ("glucose"), and two to three per cent. of other solids, part of which are removed from the juice by the purifying processes employed in sugar-making. When well purified, sorghum, cane and beet sugar are identical in composition

and properties. Among other valuable data obtained during these investigations, were recorded the length of time, after seed-ing, before the plant reached maturity; the length of the period during which . the juice contained a profitable amount of available sugar (i. e., the "working period"); the height, weight and percentage of juice for the stalks of each variety of sorohum at each stage in its development; and numerous other facts of importance to the practical sugar-

maker The utilization of waste, or by-pro ducts, was carefully considered. was shown that sorghum-seed is very similar in composition and food-value to common Indian corn, and that the vield of twenty or more bushels per acre will nearly or quite repay the farmer the cost of cultivation. This seed has been successfully used for fattening

It was shown that the apparently rorthless skimmings obtained in the elarification of the mice had a value as fertilizing material, and that from the washings of the tanks and evaporators a considerable amount of pure alcohol or vinegar could be produced at small

COSL The crushed canes ("begasse), after the removal of the fuice, make paper-stock of excellent quality and medium length of fiber. This begasse may be preserved as food for cattle by the method known asensilage, or may be burned poses .-- Henry B. Parsons, in Popular Science Monthly.

#### A Glimpse of Tunis. In the foreground, at a distance of

seven miles, was the city of Tunis, sit

nated at the head of the great salt lake which eparates it from the sea. Its houses and long walls were darringly white in the hot sun-a characteristi which, taken in connection with its poculiar shape, spreading out, as it does between its two salt lakes, has given i the name of "Born ous of the prophet. On the right was Cape Carthage, and on the hills behind it were many beautiful residences and palaces, with their groves of oranges and palm trees. On of the most prominent objects was the chapel erected to the memory of St. Louis, who died here at the time of the last erusade. Near this spot were the was the town of Goletta, with its ant quated fort, under the walls of wh was the water palace of the Bey, with its white walls and green blinds To the left were the barren hills called the Lead Mountains, while in the distance were the blue summits of the Laghouan range of mometains, indi ating the position of Kairden, the holy city of North Africa, where the beard of the prophet is preserved. In the bay, which can hardly be called a harbor, exposed as it is to all northeast storms, were a French gun-boat and several steamer and sailing vessels unloading into lighters. As no health officer answred our signal, we concluded to look for him. Accordingly the party was rowed ashore, passing up the narow passage which communicates with the sait take. Here we saw the small vessels with latten sails, built probably upon the same pattern as the piratical craft which ravaged the Mediterraneau and even captured ships in the English Channel. At the beginning of the pre sent century all the States of Europa paid (ribute to the Bey of Tunis, the last payment having been made by Sweden in 1827. The items of one pay-ment by the United States in 1700 are as tollows. Fifty thousand collars cash elght thousand dollars for secret service twenty-eitgh cannons of caliber cannon balls; three hundred quintals of gunpowder; four hundred quintals of cordage, and a quantity of jewels. At this time societies were formed for ransoming prisoners: the usual price paid was from one hundred to two hundred dollars, double the amount being paid for temale prisoners. After landing we succeeded in finding the health officer and after our papers had been examined we proceeded to look about the place. The town is small, flat, dusty, and unin teresting. It has one broad, principal street leading down to the railroad station, with numerous small, dirty lanewas allied in with pigs, donkeys, dogs, and camels. Here we first saw the peculiar costume worn by the Jewish women, consisting of a pointed cap, a blouse reaching a little below the waist, and tight white trousers, with smail slippers protecting half the toot. The the whole effect was quite striking. Cor. Eoston Transcript.

### The Saguenay River.

The round trip from Quebec up the Sagnenay River is about four hundred and seventy miles, and occupies fortyight hours. Leaving Quebec in the morning one is down the St. Lawrence bout one handred miles to Tadousathe mouth of the Saguenay, at night, and is up that river to Chicoutimi, one hundred and thirty-tive miles further, in the morning, while the next day is given to viewing the grand scenery as the steamer returns. The great teatures of the river are its mountain banks. rising from one to two thousand feet, and this for seventy-tive miles. depth of the water in many places is something like a thousand feet. The steamer runs in close to Cape Trinity to allow the passengers a vertical look up the cliff, and you think the steamoat almost upon the bank of solid rock. A pail of pebble stones stands on deck, however, for experimenting, and not a passenger can burl one with sufficient force to strike the rock, so decep-

tive is the distance. There are no lights on the shore for signals, and in a fog or thick darkness would have-we were about to write, to at night the steamers are run by the whistle, the echo of which, between the two abrupt banks marks the distance from the shore. The population of the Saguenay region is very fargely French, and the ladies of our party found a good opportunity to use all they could mand of the language, bota here and at Quebec, especially with table waiters, some of whom had but a mere smatter ing of English. In one instance one of the party out back the joke upon a French gentleman, who politely rected a mistake, by citing the laborious efforts of a certain Frenchman with English, who remarked: "My wife he be sick; the doctor she come. But the last clause might be all right in these modern days .- Congregationalist.

### Irish Thorns.

In Ulster the thorns are sacred; no plow approaches within some feet of them, and even to touch their branches is unlucky. Innumerable are the tales of fool-hardy persons who, after many warnings, insisted on breaking off leaves or boughs from such trees, and who were punished by losing the guilty thorns as to be erippied for life. Some times a man alone at work in the fields would hear his own name distinctly valled, and looking up, would see all the little folk in green dancing on a hill-ide or playing among trees, and whilst he gazed they would all vanis again. They are in popular legends the very embodiment of caprice and fitful zeal for good or evil. For no apparent cause, some man or woman is suddenly singled out for every sort of favor: the ashes on their hearths are changed by night to glittering gold, the empty cans are filled with well-water by the toil of the tiny friends, the house-work is done, and the barrel kept full of meal; and then on a sudden they forsake the favorite of a fertnight, and pelt him with petty woes till he is half wild, or, mayby, dry up the supply of milk. lame his horses, or blight his child. Their love of children, and their longng to carry them away, have suggesttouching ballads, and they are supposed to be willing to give any good g it to a household in return for leave to rock the cradle. Harper's Weekly.

-At a wedding at Ekaterinoslav, Russia, recently, the bride was sixtyseven and the groom sixty five. Both bride and bride room had great-grand-children by former marriages. The groom's father, one hundred and three years old, and the bride's mother, in her ninety-fifth year, were both present at

### Our Young Readers.

WHAT BESSIE IS GOOD FOR.

Vest Bridget has gone to the city And papa is sick, as you see. And mamma has no sale to help ber But two years old Lattrence and me.

You'd like to know what I am good for, cept to make work and tamble things dow I cases there aren't no little gother. At your house at home, Doctor Brown.

I've brushed all the craims from the table And dusted the soft and chairs. I've possiond the hearth stone and femiler, And avept off the area states.

· I've wheel all the silver and china. And just drouped one prior on the two. Yes, I worse, it know in the will I've. But I special was ranked before. And the steps that I save precious meaning You I be spread, locater through it you

knew; She says if it wasn't for Bessie She couldn't exert the day through? It's These e being para some water." And 'Resue short run to the lost." And Bessle true pick of the praviding. The bess have proper out the flow.

Yes, Bostor, I'm selectably tired.
I've been on my feet all the day,
Gootleye's well, selected it sell help you
When your old Bridget is used to sta

#### TWO BRAVE BOYS.

To find examples of courage one does not need to go back into history. Nearbe every day we read in the papers of brave der is which people are and it very often happens that they are

done by boys and girls. sons of a Bohemian eight-maker in herd dog must of all things be brawe. West Farm just above New York - When he doesn't carry out an order City. Frank, who is twelve year old, correctly, or in such a way that the still go's to school, but William, being two years older, helps his father at home. In the family they speak the Bohemian tongue, but to the gentleman their language was pure American, for stick thrown upon the grass by the Most sizes boys in New York bave a dialect of the le own - a seri of "English" concernies until late in the evening to who isterviewed them for this article as she is spoke" - which in:proves upon the ordinary tongue in turning the into the very first essential in a shepherd dog. Next be is taught to gather the neither Mr. Webster nor Mr. Wortweter to take them to the right, then ever heard of. From these faults the speech of the Hardina boys is quite trail of a last sacep, with instructions free; neither is it marked by any for

Before coming to New York they that they learned to swim.

"They'd chuck us into the water. said the elder, by way of explanation, cand we'd either have to swim or saik. So by practice in the art the boys be came as much at home in the water as out of it. They were told, too, by their father that if they ever saw any one drowning they must not he situte to noup in. "Pon't wait to take your clothes off," said the father; even it you do get them wet I sha'n't punish you.

So instructed, they knew what they were to do when the time came. I don't suppose they ever imagined would come, but all the same they were prepared; and being ready to use one's knowledge is quite as necessary as to have the knowledge itself. don't suppose, either, that Annie Over packer and Mande Carrol ever imaged that they would owe their lives women were, as a rule, very fat, and the circumstance of the Boltemian boys being tossed into the Detroit River. But our lives hang together by very meer threads, and this is what actually

happened. Annie and Mamie, who live in Tremont, a short distance from West Farms, had gone on a picule one after-noon in July, with Annie's aunt and some other friends. The pienic was held in a grove on the banks of the Bronx River and near by a Sunday. hool pienie was also being held. Any one who has traveled on the Harlem the course of the road, as one nears New York, with as many twists and turns as if it were a se pent. Near the in parts of its course it dr.fts fazily along, and clearly shows the pebbly bottom. But here and there are reacherous holes where the water is at east thirty leat deep, and where one might drown as easily as if the Stile brook were Long Island Sound or the Atlantic Ocean. With care, however, bathing is not unsafe, but whether it

was or not, the girls had promised them-elves this sport as a part of the picnic. So, having put on their bathing-dresses, they waded out into the water, and stood there for a time watching the motions of Annie's brother, who had swum out beyond them. and was vainly urging them to "come abead.

By-and-by the brother got tired, and brink of it. Suddenly one steps over,

ming in the water. the Hardinas, and they have remem-

neither can swim.

that position, he rose to the surface, marine stores on the backs of 900 care-

When he could put down his burden accress a Monthly.

-not a light one for a boy of his age the people who tocked around found -Billy Clark, the town crier of Nanher insensible. Indeed, it took over an tweket, is credited with a recent sharp received the congratulations of the not like asked him where he got his erowd and somewhat embarrassing em-ball. "I got my bell, young lady, braces of the girl's friends. No one where you got your manners—at the thought of offering any reward but the brass foundry."—Boston Fost.

policeman, and he contributed fifty

"The cop," says William, in telling gave me half a dollar; but I the story. " lost my tishing line, and the red on my suspenders all came off on my shirt from the wet. Beyond this, I owever, their garments

were not damaged, and I have no doubt that Mr. Hardina kept his word, and that the boys were praised at home for their courage as much as they deserved. Now it does not come to everybody as it did to the Hardina boys to save & person from drowning; but there are opportunities in every one's life for the display of just such qualities as these box displayed conrage, intelligence and what we call presence of mind; which is simple having one swits about one, and knowing what to do in a difficult situation. This, after all, is the great thing to learn; and if the boys and girls who are better arcumstanced than these two young Bohemian-Amer-ican can only learn it half as well as they, they will have gained one of the most important lessons in life, - Eliot Methorance, in Harper's Young People.

#### Training a Shepherd Dog.

If you should visit Central Park some fine morning you might see young Shep, the collie that is being trained to take the place of old Shep, the eighteenyear old veteran, at his lessons. He is never whipped, not even whin he does wrong or makes mistakes, because that brea s the spir t of a collie, as, indeed, William and Frank Hardina are the of any other kind of dog, and a shepsheep can understand him, old Shep is sent with the same order and Shep Junior is made to keep still and watch here until it is executed. His first lesson is simply to guard a hat or a coat show him the importance of fidelity, the very first essential in a shepherd portant lesson, and one young Shep has not yet isamed, is that of golived in Springfield, Mass, and Detroit, ing among the flock, and finding out Mich, and it was in the latter place, it any of them are nissing. This, as may be imagined, is by no mea, s an easy task with a flock of eighty wo ewes and sixty nine lambs. But ola Shep can do it, for he knows every member of the flock, though to the ordinary observer they all look almost exactly aline. Indeed, old Shep can, i his master, the shepfierd, is not mis-taken, perform a f at more wonderful than this. The shepherd says that Shep, when intertain whether some of flock have not strayed up the the bridle-path on their way home, while he was busy in keeping troublesome boys away, will take his stand at the gate of the fold and touch each sheep with his fore-paw as it passes in. At such times he has the air of a farmer counting his cattle as they come home at night, and he wears an expression as if his mind were occupied with an intricate sum in addition. Whether he is really counting the sheep or not care not be said positively: but he has been known, after noting each sheep as a passed, to rush oil up the bridle-path and return with a straggier. This does much to prove that the shepherd's assertion that old Shep can count the sheep is possibly not far from the truth. Franklin H. North, in St. Nich-

### "Turbinate" Bones.

If you examine the skull of a doc or cat or, better, that of a horse, or or & New Haven Railroad will recollect sheep, the nose-lones of which are open the winding Little stream that follows in front you will see inside some long paper-like or lace like bones rolled up in scrolls, as a sheet of paper might be rolled. These are the shore the river is shallow enough, and | bones, on which the nerves of smell are spread out. What an immense surface thus made for these nerves, as compared with the small turbinate bones, in man, which are little, narrow, curved shelves on each side of the upper interior of the nose. No wonder that a lost doc can smill his master's footsteps and follow them through a street where many teet have been treading. Scals and others have wonderful turbinate bones fill no their noses, but this may be in part to warm the air which they breath in very cold climates. - Congre autionalist.

### A Comparison of Statues.

The Bartholdi Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World' has been prestruck out down the stream. The girls sented by its creator in Paris to the rep-then turned their attention to themselves, and playfully tried to see which ment. The pedestal on Bedloe's Island could "duck" the other. Moving backs is not yet in readiness. Indeed, the ward step by step, they were getting topular collections come in very out into the river, and, without know-ing it, one of the great holes was yawn-ing behind them. Now they are on the Colossus of Rhodes. The figure of Liberty stands, without reckening the and with a loud ery, striving to recover diadem, 105 feet high: but the extreme herself, grasps the other and drags her height from the feet to the upper end of into the watery depths. Before those the torch held by the outstretched han I who are watching from the shore can is 107 feet nine inches. The statue will realize what has taken place, the child be placed on a granite pede tal 83 feet dren have disappeared, and only the high. It is interesting to learn that a widening ripples show where they have person six feet in height, standing on the sunk. Wild shricks go up from the lips of M. Bartholdi's head of Liberty. shore, and one woman, who is Annie's can only just reach the evebrow: that aunt, becomes frantic with terror, and is people can jump with case in and about to leap in after them. Two out of the nose, and that the eyes mounted policemen gaze stupidly on measure five feet from corner to corner. the seene, unable to do anything, for Turning to the old "Wonder of the we find that it was the largest World, No one had noticed two barefooted of the hundred collossal statues of the ys who were fishing on the bank not sun which at one time embe lished the hand or by its being so torn by the far away. All at once there is a cry; city of Rhodes. It was upward of 105 thorns as to be crippied for life. Some "We'll save them?" followed by a feet high, few persons had arms long "We'll save them?" followed by a feet high; few persons had arms long splash, and two heads are seen swim- enough to embrace its thumb; the The two boys are tangers were longer than the whole bodies of the majority of the statues bered their father's advice.

Cuick as they were, however, the when broken, resembled caves, and ingirls had already risen and sunk twice, side might be seen huge stones inserted. Only one more chance remained, and as to keep the statue in position. It took one of the girls came up for the third twelve years to erect, and cost three and last time to the surface, William hundred talents. The story that the grasped for her, and holding her tight, legs of the Colossus extended across the made for the shore. It was Mamie Car-mouth of the harbor is generally con-roll, the smaller of the two, leaving the sidered to be a fiction; but that it stood older and heavier girl to the twelve-year-old boy. Frank, however, was not Rhodes, and was made to serve as a unequal to the task, and as Annie's phares or lighthouse, seems certain head came to the surface he clustest enough. It was overthrown and at the long hair. But it slipped through smashed to pieces by an earthquake his wet fingers and the girl went down. fifty-six years after its erection. For his wet fingers and the girl went down, fifty-six years after its erection. For clutching at his foot and dragging him old years the fragments of this Wonder along with her. Kicking away her hold, of the World strewed the mole at he dives after her, and caught her once. Rhodes, and then they were sold by the more. Then, throwing one arm around Caliph Omar to a merchant at Emesa, her neck, and holding her securely in who carried away these prodigious man ged to place her on his back, and els. Hence. Scaliger calculated that soon found himself in a place where he the aggregate weight of the bronze must have been 700,000 pounds. - Be

hour to revive her. Meanwhile the answer. A young tady who had made bors wrong out their wet clothes, and some remarks about him which he did